WASHINGTON.

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Paterson, N. J., Wins.

The school board has voted. It has chosen a superintendent. He does not come from Ypsilanti, Mich.; he does not come from Waco, Texas; he does not come even from Indianapolis; he comes from Paterson. N. J. (population 105,171), and his name is Chancellor. Paterson, N. J., has been famous in the past as the American home of the anarchists. Evidently it has been misjudged. It is an educational center. Mr. Chancellor has been superintendent of the schools at Paterson for two years; before that he was superintendent of the schools at Bloomfield, N. J. (population 9,668). He is thirty-eight years of age. He is a writer, a republican and a Presbyterian. All this detail is given because, of course, after reading it everybody will know right away just why he was appointed.

Mr. Chancellor is probably a man of ability and energy, and The Star, with all others who have the good of the public schools at heart, trusts sincerely that the experiment of bringing him here will be successful. Outside of the welfare of the schools, the serious part of this whole affair is the fact that the home-rule principle has been betrayed in the house of its friends. The growing tendency of national officials to fill our local offices with outside men has been a constant humiliation to citizens who love this place as Washington the city as well as Washington the capital. People here with a remnant of city pride have fought this tendency year in and year out. The Board of Trade, of which Mr. Cox is an ex-president, and the Business Men's Association, of which Mr. Oyster is now president, have again and again placed themselves squarely on the home-rule plat-

It is a shock, therefore, and a deep disappointment to find that the school board composed of Washington citizens, when the time came to fill the local office of superintendent of public schools, should have almost contemptuously turned its back on the local field, should have tossed the office to at least three out-of-town men, only to have it tossed back with a "No. thanks." and should finally have pressed it into the willing or unwilling hands of Mr. Chancellor of Paterson, N. J. This board, by this action, has approved of the wnole insulting policy of treating the people of Washington as unfit to fill purely local offices belonging to the city. There can be no great civic strength here, no marked advance along purely city lines until home pride has been so awakened that such appointments as this will be utterly and absolutely impos-

In the meantime the present condition the schools is the important question. The board having decided that Mr. Chancellor is the ideal man, it should stand by him and say good-bye forever to the policy of indecision and delay that has been so marked a feature of recent school admini-

Bryan and Taggart.

And now it is proposed to bring the Taggart matter before Mr. Bryan upon his return. The anti-Taggart democrats, encouraged by Mr. Bryan's attitude in the Sullivan case, will ask him to take ground in favor of purifying the national committee at the top, while the Taggart men will uphold their friend. Mr. Taggart himself may he present at the New York reception, and if he is, and takes Mr. Bryan aside for a little chat, it may tell on the result. The chairman is a winning man where a story is in order to illustrate a point.

As The Star has said before, the case against Mr. Taggart would be stronger if he had obtained his office under a disguise But he did not. He was the same man and kept the same company in 1904 as today. Those who bestowed the honor of the chairmanship upon him knew him very well. He was a hustler, and they wanted a hustler. He knew Indiana, and they wanted to carry that state for Parker. What did they care about his being a bit of a sport? If they had been recruiting sailors would they have rejected men with a taste for grog? Or soldlers, would they have rejected men a little addicted to profanity?

As for those watering places in which Mr. Taggart is financially interested, their sporting departments seem to have been conducted on a liberal scale. There was no discrimination against the poor; no catering particularly to the rich. The dollar was not everything. The man with only a dollar had his chance. Everything "went"from craps, the game for the lowly and despised, to draw poker, the game for the gods, for the whole Olympian shooting match. So that Mr. Taggart may, if he pleases, plead that, even in this matter, he observed the shibboleth of his party-equal opportunities for all, special privileges to

And then he might put this question to Mr. Bryan: Why should democrats show such sensitiveness as to receiving money from Hoosier "kitties" when the republicans are making their present campaign on a famous card table cry? If the opposition can stand pat and boast of it, and derive benefit in certain sections from the shibboleth, what is the harm of a little game or two of draw on the banks of the Wabash, with the winnings going into democratic pockets and the party not forgotten? Mr. Taggart has some nice points if he cares to use them.

The czar's fortune teller is doubtless one of the sort who refrains from discouraging a customer by giving him bad news

President Roosevelt seems to be perfectly willing to stay home and work hard while the other salesmen take vacations,

Progress in Persia.

One of the few remaining absolute monarchs of the world has yielded a portion of his autocratic power. Persia is to have a representative assembly, to participate in the framing and execution of the laws. Verity, civilization marches along the path of partnership between the rulers

Muzaffar-ed-Din, fifth of his dynasty. has now occupied the Persian throne since May 1, 1896. His father had ruled for forty-eight years, and sternly checked all tendencies toward liberalism in his country. The new shah, although a man of forty-three when he ascended the throne, proved susceptible to the influences of those who pointed abroad to other lands and sought to indicate that the world was moving forward. His grand viziers, however, of whom there have been no less than five since his accession. have with one exception been extremely routh to attend the festival of Wagnerian as them todayh

reactionary and have succeeded in preventing any move toward granting the demands of the people. The incumbent of that office, Mushir-ed-Dowleh, is a progressive man, with a more accurate conception of the drift of affairs than his

predecessors. Last January it was announced that the shah would shortly grant the people a share in the government of Persia by proclaiming the formation of a representative assembly elected by the mullahs, or priests, merchants and landowners. The influence of Ain-ed-Dowleh, then grand vizier, however, sufficed to check this generous purpose on the part of the shah, and the promise was not fulfilled. The disappointment of the people was bitterly expressed, and uprisings in various parts of the realm have been noted by western observers from time to time as signs that Persia was seething with a revolutionary spirit. Recently there has been a serious strain between the shah and his subjects and the situation had become acute when the announcement

came that the demands had been granted. It is believed that the course of affairs in Russia, Persia's next-door neighbor on the north, has seriously influenced the shah and his advisers in their course. The revolutionary tendency was becoming unmistakable even among the believers of the Koran, which is practically the fundamental law of Persia as it is of Turkey. Although implicit obedience to the shah is commanded in the name of the prophet, whose living representative he claims to be, there was no doubting the backsliding of a large section of the population, and it may not be now doubted that if there had been no concession Persia would shortly have been the scene of a

violent outbreak. Meanwhile the Czar of Russia can look across his borders and study the spectacle of a representative government in a Moslem country. It will be especially instructive to a ruler whose subjects include some 14,000,000 Mohammedans.

The Salisbury Mob. There should be no captiousness in commenting on the situation at Salisbury, N. C. It might be said that if the man Hall was guilty of anything it was of murder, and that he should have been condemned to death. But a long term in the penitentiary is something-what may be termed a step in the right direction-and it should be welcomed. It is a stigma upon lynching, and it may work for better results next time. Every little helps, and there is so little on the side of law and order as against lynchers that even this little is notable.

It might also be regretted that an exconvict was put forward to receive the been greater had some representative citilieve reports, there were many such in the District. mob. Several are under arrest, and the investigation is still under way. It may be that Hall may have company in the penitentiary, and in this way men of standing be taught that nobody is above the law. But if Hall should prove the only fruit of the awakened sense of indignation of the people of Salisbury at the outrage that has been inflicted upon the community we should still applaud his conviction.

Gov. Glenn and Judge Long are officials of are doing their duty in this business in a way which displays character and courage of a high order. That the troops would have been on the scene in time to save the prisoners had fear of a mob prevailed we may not doubt. But fear had been allayed by the fact that court was in session and the trial in progress. The outbreak where. revealed the governor's spirit, and he emvent further crime.

Judge Long, sitting in the presence prob ably of some of those who outraged the law, has in his official deliverances spoken with the utmost frankness, and called for the swift punishment of all offenders. He has characterized the lynchers as murderers, and demanded that they be apprehend ed and put on trial for their lives. Undoubtedly, so far as he is concerned, the law has a servant altogether worthy of his commission. He is evidently not of the stuff to be overawed by mobs or their abet-

tors and excusers. Unqualified praise, too, is due to the newspapers of North Carolina, which have, with practical unanimity, condemned the lyrching and demanded the punishment of the mob's leaders. The press comments on the case, indeed, have sounded a new and wholesome note in the chorus of southern

discussion of this serious problem. The people of Salisbury have it in their power to redeem the reputation of their lown, and as they have started well about the business let us all wish them the fullest measure of success.

A Pittsburg girl is going to accompany Prof. Garner to Africa to study simian ways. The antics of some of the millionaires at her home have evidently ceased to

Mr. Bryan may remember the reaction that followed the Dewey reception in New York and wonder whether it would not be well to warn the reception committee to go

The regular politicians of Chicago insist on giving Mayor Dunne something to think about besides municipal ownership.

Bridge whist is difficult enough in its native form without being complicated with roulette wheels and faro layouts.

Senator Platt will see no possible reason why Thomas Taggart should notice the suggestions that he resign.

The Tyrant of Baircuth.

When Director Conreid of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York undertook to produce Parsifal in this country he encountered the bitter opposition of Frau Cosima Wagner, relict of the composer. Frau Cosima vowed in high German that it was a sacrilege, an outrage, a desecration, for the opera to be produced anywhere outside of Baireuth, where its rendition served as a memorial to her late husband and where alone it could be given the reverential setting which its religious character demanded. Her protest evoked some sympathy in this country. There were a few ultra-Wagnerites who espoused her cause heartily, and although she was beaten in the courts and the opera was triumphantly produced, somewhat to the weary wonderment of the musical faddists of the metropolis, she retained the good will and in some cases the active partisanship of her admirers.

But Frau Cosima has since then gone far toward wasting this sympathy. She has borne herself since that episode like a termagant old woman, without forgiveness and bent upon revenge. When a young singer who had understudied the role of Kundry went to Baireuth she was publicly insulted and subjected to serious embarrassments. The Baircuth public, of course, takes its cue from Frau Cosima. She is the tyrant of the place, for upon her favor depends the prosperity of some thousands of individuals, through her management of the principal industry of the place. Consequently any one upon whom Frau Cosima frowns is likely to have a better time in the midst of the

reuth. The latest eruption of Mount Cosima is

music. The ambassador of the United States at Berlin had ordered accommodations for them, but when they reached the Wagnerian realm they found that the ambassador's orders had been ignored, evidently at the tyrant's behest, and they were in danger of being homeless during the festival. But at imminent risk of his official life the chairman of the festival committee found them accommodations. They were, however, frankly and flatly snubbed by Frau Cosima, who refused to receive them and contrived that the daughter of the President of the United States should not be presented to the great artists who were engaged to render the week's music.

Meanwhile Frau Cosima was raking in the good American dollars. Perhaps a few such experiences at the home of the high priestess of Wagnerism will persuade the tourists of this country that they can manage to get along with the domestic rendering of the music-wizard's compositions.

Get Together! It will be extremely unfortunate if a general strike of the building trades is precipitated in this city in consequence of the failure of the plumbers and their employers to get together. A walk-out of the carpenters and bricklayers on all building on which non-union plumbers are engaged will tie up the greater part if not all of the private construction now in progress in the District and some of the public building erection. There was never a time when so many artisans were employed in the construction of public and private buildings. Washington was, in fact, never more prosperous, with so large a sum dispensed weekly in wages and with such bright prospects, save for this menace, for a long continuance of good times. It will be a serious blow to the community if by a failure of adjustments this era of good times is closed with a disastrous strike.

Both sides are certain to suffer severely in the event of a prolonged suspension of work. Contracts which should be quickly closed will be held up for weeks or months Capitalists will lose their profits on suspended investments and artisans will lose their wages. No community can afford such an indulgence in obstinacy.

Ways and means of adjustment are surely within reach. There must be a broad middle ground which both the employers and the workers can occupy. If there is any vitality in the Greater Washington boom, any serious purpose on the part of the men who are engaged in it, here lies ready to their hands a chance to save Washington from disaster and to put it in the way to continue in prosperity. Of far more consequence than reaching out for law's first blow. The effect would have trade in the future is the cure of the ills of the present, especially as those ills menzen received the sentence. If we may be- ace the commercial constitution of the

Massachusetts.

Henry M. Whitney will run for governor of Massachusetts if drafted, but he hopes his party won't draft him. He is a very rich man, and could afford the race. He is a tariff reformer to the extent of wanting something done for the New England manufacturers. With him therefore the tariff is a local question. Give him a few raw materials free of duty and he will be satisfied whom the state should be proud. They He would not be a strong candidate. He lacks the intellectual attractions of William E. Russell, and he has not risen from the ranks of wage earners like W. L. Douglas. Moreover he has long been a leading corpo ration figure in Boston, and just now known corporationists are not dear to the popular heart. This is hardly a Whitney year any-

> Returning millionairies will naturally be more or less prejudiced in favor of Europe as a place where they do not have insur ance and trust investigations.

The old argument that Saratoga is no worse than Wall street has been presented so often that there is no use in bringing it

Andrew Carnegie is enjoying his income and doubtless receiving many congratulations on knowing just when to get out from

So long a time has passed without any duels being fought on his account that Drey fus must be feeling more or less neglected.

Of course. Russia hopes this government will be most vigorous in punishing only Japanese seal poachers

Seashore reports promise the usual abundant crop of life-saving medals.

SHOOTING STARS.

The Complacency of Modern Genius. "Ben Franklin was practically the discoverer of electricity."

"Yes," answered the traction magnate

'but he wasn't smart enough to see the money that could be made from it."

Allus cause fur kickin' 'bout

cal graft isn't worth noticing."

Perpetual Grievances. Sunshine's hot beyond a doubt; Rain is far too wet.

The weather that we get.

Modified Optimism. "Do you think there is much graft in politics?" asked the suspicious voter.

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "Some of the private financiers have brought the art of raking-off to such a point that politi-

A Contingency.

"Haven't I a right to do as I like with my noney?" inquired the multi-millionaire. "You have," answered the sardonic person, "If your lawyer is smart enough to draw up a will that can't be contested."

A Patient Apologist. "Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, 'you said you knew exactly which horse

"I thought I did." "Oh, well; accidents will happen. Maybe one of the other horses got frightened and ran away."

An August Prejudice.

I must confess I don't much like the new my paper prints. Of course, it's purty good fur crop reports an' garden hints.

But 'tain't the literature that they was sendin' 'round of yore. can't help wonderin' why I didn't 'preci-

ate it more. run across a copy that is five or six months old: tell you, 'twas wuth while to know the

things that paper told. A cold wave's comin'." was the piece that first dawned on my gaze. tell you what, they don't git out sech

papers nowadays. It did me good to read 'bout how Bill Jones pump got friz,

An' how red flannel's often purty good fur an' how the sleighin', taken on an average through the year,

Will very 'ikely be the best we've ever had 'round here. Zeb Taylor's got his ice house nearly filled from Stubbs' pool, The Jenkins boys had chilblains, so they

couldn't go to school.

FIFTY YEARS AGO IN THE STAR

Conditions in California at this time fifty years ago were so serious that fears were expressed lest the crisis might assume a national

aspect. The governor of the Troubles state having failed to obtain the support of the militia in his effort to suppress the vigilance committee, he made overtures to the federal government for assistance, but without avail. On this point The Star of August 4, 1856, said: "If Gov. Johnson had not known that the

state was with the city in this matter he

would undoubtedly have made his appeal to it: and not for the army and navy of the United States to put down the people by force of arms, which, if persisted in, would probably lead to really fearful conflicts and bloodshed. In the temper of the state the strife to be generated by such interference from abroad could hardly fall to become general, the real people being involved in the movement, and upon principle. They have gone too far to be turned back in that way, even if to persist in sustaining the committee might lead to a general revolution in the state and, by possibility, to a separation from the rest of the states. Up to this time it is evident to our minds that hat bugbear is only the creation of the com. mittee's opponents by way of exciting feel ing against them, and that the thought has not been entertained by those to whom it has been attribued. But if their friends and relatives should be shot down by United States soldiers and sailors, practically to restore the reign of villains of the deepest dye, whose oppressions draye the people to desperation, there would then be serious reason to apprehend that secession might be the upshot of the temporary revolution in San Francisco against the municipal and state authorities. Not otherwise, however.

When people were arrested by the officers of the law in this city half a century ago, they were walked, run or dragged to the stations, and even from the courts to the places

of imprisonment, though hired vehicles were sometimes employed for this final journey. Patrol wagons were unknown, being indeed of comparatively late introduction. One consequence of this lack of facilities for the quick and seemly dispatch of prisoners was that scenes of excitement were often enacted upon the streets as the captives resented their detention and sought to effec their escape. A particularly disgraceful affair of this kind occurred one morning in the summer of 1856, in course of the transportation of a "bevy of mulatto women" on their reluctant way to the workhouse in a hack which had been secured in consideration of their sex. They screamed and profaned and otherwise comported themselves so flagrantly that The Star was the next day, August 6, moved to

'We trust that Mr. Queen put them through the severest punishment permitted under the rules of the workhouse immediately on their arrival, for they richly deserved it. It will be well for the corpora-tion to procure a 'Black Maria,' a van in which to convey prisoners being transport ed through the city, so closed on all sides that its contents cannot be seen from the street. It can be sufficiently ventilated at bottom and top. Gags, handcuffs and fet-ters for the heels of such subjects as were sent down vesterday are absolutely necessary to screen at least a semblance of de cency in their transportation through the streets of Washington.'

Despite the failure of the proposed duel between Representatives Brooks and Burlingame-which caused Blessed Be the the flow of gallops of

one drop of blood-the advocates of the code were in nowise discouraged. The following card, printed in The Star of August 7, 1856, indicates that duels were in fact fought, and also discloses a would-be principal of the averted meeting in the guise of a peacemaker, the card being signed by P. S. Brooks, H. A.

Edmundson and John S. Caskie:

"Messrs. Ridgeway and Pryor of Richmond, Va., met and exchanged shots with-out effect. We, the undersigned, who arrived on the ground after the fire, then in terposed and at our request the challenge was withdrawn. It appearing to our satis was the occasion of the challenge, was written under the belief that there was a studied purpose on the part of Mr. Ridge way to insult him and to provoke a quar-rel, we recommend that Mr. Ridgeway disclaim such deliberate purpose, and that each and every article that was regarded as offensive either by Mr. Pryor or Mr. Ridgeway be simultaneously and frankly withdrawn; and we trust that hereafter those relations of kindness will subsist between them which become gentlemen who have so well approved their courage and

The respective friends of the duelists ac cepted the adjustment as honorable and just and the incident was thus closed, while wordy war between the Brooks party and Burlingame party continued withou abatement and consumed many columns of

In The Star of August 8, 1856, occurs 8 brief paragraph of interest now, as indicative of the lengths to Slave Woman which some of the north-Manumitted. ern opponents of slavery

ery were willing to go in behalf of individual members of the black race, and in token of their disapproval of the institution:

"Eliza Brown, a colored woman, twenty-four, was yesterday manumitted by her owner, Mr. Lemuel Shaw of this city, on receipt of \$350 raised for her among the members of the House and Senate by the Rev. Mr. Trafton, a Massachusetts representative. Her value was about \$800. taking \$350 for her, her late owner practically gave \$450 toward securing her freedom, which is proof not only of her capacity to enjoy freedom without abusing it, but of the charity of her late owner. She is to go into the family of Mr. Trafton as a do-

COMSTOCK THE CENSOR.

From the Buffalo Commercial. Reading some of Anthony Comstock's tatements, we are under the impression that the man even is afraid to look at the

From the Cleveland Leader. The fact that Anthony Comstock has waked up again need not worry Cleveland. There is nothing about the statue of Liberty on the soldiers' monument which is like ly to arouse his ire.

From the Boston Herald. Anthony Comstock still insists on giving New Yorkers some bare facts.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

In four months from now most of our trees will be naked, unless Anthony Comstock keeps pretty busy in the meantime. From the Springfield Union.

deficient, but he has a good eye for some

so loudly.

Comstock!

From the Boston Transcript.

From the Detroit News.

Those people who neglected to mow their lawns in order to discuss the Thaw case are now finding plenty of time to write let-From the Jacksonville Times-Uni We have been often told that the army was absolutely loval, but when the czar ters to the editor about Anthony Comstock by leaving the dishes unwashed. finds it necessary to shoot soldiers squads to preserve the loyalty, it's only a From the Portland Oregonian. lestion of time as to when the loyalty will The Art Students' League drew a lot of be exterminated. Tradition is the best safenude pictures and Anthony Comstock seized guard of loyalty, and when men begin them and threatens to put the artists in jail. Mr. Comstock's art education may be think absolutism is near its death.

From the Syracuse Herald. If the Russian proletariat had a few walking delegates from the mining districts From the Milwaukee Sentinel. Still there was no need for Anthony Comstock to define himself by braying quite it might learn how to make a strike effec

The dumn was put out of business be And now emergeth the illustrated handfore it got the "pork barrel" in working orook of our Museum of Fine Arts. Cave

From the Memphis News-Scimitar.

The czar is not indulging in sham bat It is somewhat encouraging to have Anthony Comstock recognize that there ought to be a reason for his action. tles and maneuvers. He can give his army enough of the real thing to keep it warmed

IRON-HANDED REFORM IN RUSSIA. ANSWERS TO

The storm of revolution in Russia appears to have spent its fury. The proposed general strike, although supported eral strike, although supported gram, and that all reforms consistent with to have spent its fury. The proposed gen-A Spent by all revolutionary elements, the highest spirit of liberalism shall be has failed, with the central carried out when the ground has been precommittee in prison and the

revolutionists in confusion, if not consternation. The bomb intended for government has burst in the hands of the bomb throwers. The manifesto of the former deputies composing the social democratic and labor and Jewish committees, addressed to the "whole nation." has fallen upon deaf ears.

"Citizens." it said, "all to whom freedom is dear, we call upon you for a decisive struggle against the government of the emperor for a national government and for 'land and liberty.' We call upon you for a general strike, to cast down the imperial government and the authorities depending thereon. Long live the general strike and the decisive struggle for national power!"

The people, heretofore the drum upon which all revolutionary societies have been accustomed to beat, have had time during Manifestly they have small confidence in the promises for land and liberty which the duma signally failed to obtain for them. Eesides, a man has been found who in some way, not yet known, has inspired them with confidence.

M. Pierre Arkadievitch Stolypin, who succeeded M. Goremykin as premier, was the only member of the former cabinet who titude in obtaining the respectful attention highest consideration of almost every one in Russia, and is admired for his honesty and his respect for the law. He is the son of a general who distinguished himself at Sebastopol. He studied law at St. Petersburg, and in 1884 he entered the ministry of land and the interior. Well versed in agricultural questions, he resided in 1888 in the government of Kovno, where he admarshal of the nobility, he won the sympathles of the people; as president of the tribunal, he was accessible to every one. ed the friendship of the entire populationa friendship which the minister has known how to employ to great advantage in the

M. Stolypin, while recommending repression and iron-handed reform, proposes to concede all the land to the Stolypin's peasantry which may be found

available, and thus appease Policy. the people. This was not attempted before because of the financial difficulties, and because of the prestige it would have given the duma. This prestige the government now maintains under the control of M. Stolypin. In the course of M. Stolypin's efforts to

form a cabinet he was interviewed on 26th ultimo by the correspondent of the London Times: Referring to the dissolution of the duma M. Stolypin said: "There has been no coup d'etat. Nothing has been done which is not in accordance with prescribed constitutional methods. The czar is empowered by the fundamental code to dissolve the duma and no other course was open to his majesty. The duma as a whole was a dying body, and the most merciful treatment was a prompt dispatch putting a term to its unprofitable existence. As to the constitutional democracy, it contained many dilletante doctrinaires without any policy or political substance." He differentiated between the really serious members of the party and those whose sole aim was to oust the government of the czar and whose inherent weakness was so patent even to themselves that they were daily making bigger concessions to the revoluticnists both inside and outside of the duma. As to the extent counter-action

was likely to go M. Stolypin said: Three policies were open to the czar and his advisers—first, reaction; second, impas-sivity toward the threatened revolution; Peacemakers." of printers' ink if not It is the last mentioned policy upon which the czar resolved and upon which we have now entered. The solicy of reaction is that which is furthest removed from the be thwarted before there can be any possistable future. I personally place implicit reliance in the innate patriotism and civic sense of the mass of the nation. I believe that the czar's appeal to them, backed up by constant evidence of good faith and nest endeavor on the part of his majes ty's representatives, will result in the extinction or at least the effective repress of the anarchical forces."

> As regards the repressive measures of the last few days, the premier said: "Arrests, expulsions and other Repressive measures of an administra-Measures, tive order are indispensable

> in the present circumstances. There will no doubt be a manufactured outcry against them, but during a popular misrule of intimidation and menace it would be impossible to compel witness to appear in the regular courts. The news papers which have been suppressed were purely and simply revolutionary organs publication would not be counte

> nanced in any country in the world. "The interests of the peasants lie near the czar's heart. His majesty admits the justice of many of their claims, and nothing will be left undone to solve the agrarian problem in a spirit of sympathy, generos ity and equity. I believe the peasants wil recognize this when the details of our land proposals are fully explained to them. When the cabinet is complete we will come forward with an exhaustive program cov-

ering the land question and other subjects which demand immediate solution." Summing up his views M. Stolypin said he believed strength was required, not reaction; humanity, not cruelty; good sense not hysterical promises. The czar had not a doubt concerning the future. His majesty had cherished the best expectations of could work in conjunction with the government toward the regeneration of Russia, and he had dissolved it with the utmost reluctance and only when he st that nothing could be expected from it. "The duma," he said, "was not a representation of the country. It included far too many professional and amateur agitators who had no stake in their own constituencies or in the country generally We have two distinct movements in Russia; first, a social one, including the agrarian problems, and, second, a political ore. The former has all our sympathy and will be the object of our most attentive study; the second will be dealt with as circum-

RUSSIA'S STRIKE, CZAR AND DUMA.

The czar wants a duma that won't talk.

Unfortunately the millennium is as far off

"Vive la duma!" says Campbeil-Banner-

man. "Revive la duma!" should be the cry.

Russia's last great strike is to be declared

off. It was a dismal failure, and back to

the shops the men go. It must be frightfully discouraging for the Russian employ-

ers not to know from hour to hour if thel

under such conditions is like fishing in

men are to keep working. Making contracts

From the New York Evening Sun

From the Salt Lake Desert News.

From the Wilmington News.

dark without bait.

well as in the church

in Russia as in any other country.

It is said that when the revolution was at its worst the court at Berlin intervened and counseled Nicholas Austro-German II to resort to immedi-Intervention, ate repressive meas-

ures. The counsel was given in such a way that there was no doubt but that the government at Berlin desired to undertake the repression itself in occupying the frontier provinces, as Prussia had already occupied Schleswig, as Austria had occupied Bosnia. To the honor of Nicholas II, be it said,

he understood the gravity of the peril.

dignity, too, revolted at the idea of a for-eign force governing his rebellious subjects. He recalled as well the treaty of coalition signed at Pilnitz in 1791 against France, so disastrous to Louis XVI. The czar wisely resolved to act by himself. But William II did not despair. He attempted to induce Austria-Hungary to join him under pretext of holding up the revolution and form thus the famous alliance of the three emperors. But the wise and prudent Francis Joseph, the model prince, refused to engage in the proposed adventure. At least the Austrian army in no case would cross Ru sian territory except called by the czar and within the limits which the latter would assign it. Had the czar yielded there is no doubt that there would have been a uni-versal revolt and the Russian land would been reddened with the blood, only of her own people, but with that of the invader. Certainly, the old Polish nobility is always anti-Russian; but it is still more anti-German. While the Polish people (excepting the Jewish element) hold the Russian in absolute horror, and this

because of the Germanization and Russifi-cation of Poland.

The violent Russification of Poland, a policy practiced with method by the Russian government, was maintained until of late. The 3d of May, 1905, anniversary of the liberal constitution, the streets of Warsaw was the scene of an imposing mani-festation. It marked the organization of a new party—the national democratic. It was this party finally, organized for very fear of ultimate absorption by Germany, that overcame the prejudices against Russia and elected its candidates to the duma at St. Petersburg.

The first congress of the zemstvos assembled in Moscow in September, 1905, convoked the Polish delegates. Russia and A law, it was well known Poland. excluded them. The congress nevertheless received

them, and, better still, it passed a law de manding a constitutional reform applicable alike to all subjects of the empire. "The congressists never spoke to us of pardon, but of justice and duty," said a Polish delegate. "They did not extend only their hands, but folded us in their arms, and in their embrace we felt the warmth of fra-ternal senitment." And Mouromtseff was heard to say: "I always dreamed of seeing the day when I could cry out to the Poles 'We curse the oppression of Poland and those who have been the cause.' Nicholas Goutchkov, the actual president of Moscow, declared in the congress that the evening he had passed at the home of Lednicki, talking of the future liberty of Poland, was the best of his life.

The Russian government appears to have broken with its former policy toward Poland and accepted tacitly the fact of Polish autonomy. The former system of Russification has been disavowed indeed by the adoption of the principle of religious lib-erty. Poland was touched. A letter by Henri Sienkiewicz, signed by 30,000 of all parties, repudiated all desire of separating from Russia. It was plain if the Poles were to be eaten by Germany or by Russia they had a decided preference for Russian sauce. M. Wal'szewski has written an article in the Revue de Paris for July, entitled, "Russes et Polonaises," in which he says: "Poland has already been autonomous un der Russian domination; her new repre-sentatives have declared that she shall be so again; she will be, or she will remain what she is, the malediction of Russia, "The application of autonomy has man

difficulties and twice already has ended badly. But since a century the Po'es have learned something and forgotten more."
"Russla is not yet ripe for a federal regime and at a moment when she has had so much trouble with a first attempt at parliamentarianism the moment would chosen to introduce into a machine already complicated by local diets, a supplementary complication. On the contrary, it is to be supposed that she will put up with a minimum of concessions which the realists of Warsaw have already expressed, namely, 'autonomy in administration in the judi-ciary and in the schools.' • • The essen-tial point is, no more tchinovniks, the dregs of the Petersburg officers, playing satrap in the small Polish villages; no more improvised magistrates, ignorant almost al-ways of the local law and with a record of misdemeanors at St. Petersburg or at ow; no more school teachers more ant at cow; no more school teachers more apt at extracting graft than in teaching the mys-teries of Russian drama. If Russia would make of Poland something else than a cradle of contagion, moral miseries and

The London Times of the 27th ultimo contains a dispatch from Berlin which says: "The situation in Russia and Germany's its proper development re-

commence by giving up Poland to

exasperated passions, it is necessary to

Interest. mains the subject of general discussion and speculation in this country. The question is, What would be the effect upon Germany of the triumph or defeat of the czar? Thus the conservative and evangelical Reichsbote apprehends that if Russian autocracy is overthrown Russian autocracy has not been over thrown, but is now to be strengthened and at the same time reformed under the iron hand of M. Stolypin. And who will say that this is not the best solution of the Russian situation? The triumph of the revof peace or protection and this state of affairs is foreshadowed in the dispatch of late date from Moscow which reports that "a band of brigands on bicycles is sys-tematically robbing village churches avow-edly to secure funds for the revolutionists." A band of brigands on bicycles! The Russian revolutionist thus is a progressist ination in such matters. CH. CHAILLE-LONG.

STILL TALKING ABOUT JOHN D.

From the Newark Advertises Doubtless Mr. Rockefeller has always 'believed' in obeying the law. Lots of 'em have gone that far.

From the Boston Advertiser wax in a New York museum. But up to From the Waco (Texas) Times-Herald.

Mr. Rockefeller says he wants to get in touch with the people. If all reports be true he has been touching them right along. From the Providence Evg. Journal and Telegram. Mr. Rockefeller, who is growing strangely loquacious of late, says: "The time will

soon come, I hope, when all of us in this great country will be better acquainted with one another." And yet, unfortunately, From the Topeka State Journal.

So far no information has been given out 'broke," as most people do. blood of a martyr is good seed in politics as From the Los Angeles Express.

John D. is reported as being in a penitent mood. When that happens the millennium must be just around the corner. From the Pittsburg Dispatch. The attention of Mr. H. H. Rogers, "cured of enterprise," is called to the optimistic language of his chief.

From the Wilkesbarre Leader. Rockefeller plaintively says he wants peo-ple to understand him. However, one thing they may never understand is how a man a retiring chin got away with so

much.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. more amazing than the other. In the course of their honeymoon travels Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth reached Baireuth te attend the festival of Wagnerian

I read it till mosquitoes made me put the lamp away.

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From the Rochester Herald.

Anthony Comstock asks to be excused on the ground that he seen his duty as it looked and done it.

I tell you what, you don't git paners sech as them todayh

The Russian revolutionists need to train their strikes to come when they're caded.

I read it till mosquitoes made me put the lamp away.

From the Rochester Herald.

Anthony Comstock asks to be excused on the ground that he seen his duty as it looked and done it.

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CORRESPONDENTS

CALORIC.-Do you think, Uncle Jasper, that it is dangerous to sleep in the blast of an electric fan these hot nights? A .- Not nearly as dangerous, Callie, as it is to try to pick off the currents while it is in mo-

CURIOUS .- I have heard nothing about Count Boni de Castellane for so long that I am wondering what he is doing these lays. Can you tell me? A .- Our latest advices from blithesome Bonl were that one day last week he fought two duels, wrote seventeen cablegrams to brother-in-law George asking for money and organized a new political party. Boni always was a hustler, you know. E. B.-I know of an ideal man for the

position of school superintendent of Wash-

ngton. How shall I go to work to have his name considered? A.—It depends upon where he comes from. If he is from Muncle, I 1, or Oshkosh, Wis., he will have a show. But if he is a common or garden Washingtonian you might as well forget all about it. P. S.-What did we tell you? Paterson, N. J., has gobbled the plum. PURE FOOD.-Is Secretary Wilson doing anything to enforce the new meat inspec-tion law? A.—Did you ever see a buzz saw earing its way through knotty timber without making any noise? If not, you can

microbes, gets paint on his coat, gets his nose full of assorted odors and does a lot of thinking. Why, Uncle Jim's the liveliest member of the administration just at SCIENCE.—Please tell me, Uncle Jasper, what causes hall. A.—Can't do it, simply because we don't know what causes it. But can tell you that it always takes a lian

work during the dog days in your behalf

Every other morning he throws a pair of

socks and a clean collar into his carpet

sack and slips off for a gumshoe search for

to tell how big it is. P. V. D.-Do you think former Mayor Belcher of Paterson surrendered to the law because he was truly sorry for his misdeeds or because he was simply out of funds? A.—Probably a bit of both. A man s always dreadfully sorry when he's broke

He gazed upon the mercury
As toward the top it sailed.
"Gee whiz," he cried, "it's awful hot!"
His woes he loudly wailed. Next day the mercury went down, The man was sad and grim. He'd lost his chance to kick, you see; No gratitude from him.

DUBIOUS .- Do you think that the autonobile is advancing in public favor? A Rapidly. The other day a machine knocked down and ran over a child in Chicago and restored its hearing, after several years of deafness. It is now reported that here-after every deaf mute institution in the country will be equipped with a touring car.

SUBURBAN.-I am very much discour-

aged about that end-seat-hog question, Uncle Jasper, and so I am asking you for advice once more. Can't you help me?

A.—If you have tried tipping up the seat. and treading on his toes, and sitting in his lap, and getting there first, and still think you have a lien on the end seat your self, the only absolutely sure way remaining to be proposed is to wait for a rainy day. You can have all the end seats you want, then.

HENRY.-It seems to me that the czar is now on top in the Russian situation. What do you think? A.—We agree with you that the czar is on top-of a great big bunch of trouble surrounded by a fine assortment of problems garnished with variegated dan all right.

TROUBLED .- About a month ago I hap pened to get on board a street car without having any money or tickets in my purse and the conductor very kindly let me ride and told me I could pay him the next time I saw him. I have looked for him every day since, but have not been able to square my indebtedness. What can I do? A.—Mercy, what a misfortune! Of course, inasmuch as the fare belonged to that conductor, you might send it to the company and ask to have it applied to the employes' relief fund. Such a request would be very highly ap-

preclated at headquarters. REGINALD.-Why are these called the dog days? A.-We answered that question a short time ago, but its recurrence leads us to express the opinion that at this parquestions than a dog has fleas.

DEPARTURES.

UNCLE JASPER

What, in the Bible days of old Did the ungodly man when told To take himself without the fold?

Requested by the ancient Greek Some other spot on earth to seek. How did the rude barbarian sneak? Exephotized (lighted out). What, when we had our civil strife Did Reb or Yank to save his life. If frightened by the drum and fife? Skeddadled.

What did the hostile Moro man When, chased by the American, He from the prickly bayonets ran? Hiked, How doth the yellow dog today, If loitering idly or at play, Proceed when kicked across the wa Beat it.

What does the corner loafer do When ordered by the cop in blue To disappear, and quickly, too? Gets a move on.

When, coming home at break of d y
The husband hears somebody say:
"Please, burglar man, do go away?"
Takes a sneak. The aged lover bends above The hand of his young lady love— With what word does he get the shove

When little boys and girls at play Wish one of them to go away What do the precious darlings say? Skiddoo!

What will the editor give me
When these poor rhymes he has to see?
Who'll bet my number will not be
23? From the New York Sun

THE EASY WAY.

(The question of whether a policeman is justified in shooting at an automobile in the enforcement of the speed ordinances is being debated by the au-thorities.) If your weight is rather heavy and you've lost

your shapely waist

And your normal inclination is opposed to any
baste. If you tend to apoplexy and you're rather short of wind

Bear in mind a good revolver has got all your
running skinned.

You can never be as active as the little chunk of lead; It's a darned sight more effective than a whack upon the head. If there's any need of swiftness it is foolishness to

Let the others do the sprinting and get busy You've your dignity to keep up; if they monkey

You've your dignity to keep up; if they mousely with a cop,
If they won't stand still and tremble when you yell at them to stop,
If they happen to get rattled, you've no call to waste your breath.

They are lucky if they get off with a quick and easy death.

Keen your finger on the trigger; never mind about Keep your finger on the trigger; never mind about your aim; If you only keep on shooting you'll be apt to get You're not likely to be bothered if it's not the

flity one, think he might be guilty then get busy

It will happen, very likely, that some shots These may plug some careless person who is stand-ing in the way.

It may happen that the victim you've mistaken for a thief

Is an innocent householder who just happens to be
"deef."

There's a chance that you might catch him if you chased him, that is true,
But such violent exertion would be very bad for you, And perhaps you'll hit the right one, though that isn't often done.

-Chicago News.